

HERALD OF



FREEDOM.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per Annum—In Advance.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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Farewell Address of Gov. Geary.

To the people of Kansas Territory.

Having determined to resign the Executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life, and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance was by no means desirable. This was quite evident from the deplorable moral, civil and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention and deadly strife which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous, without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I accepted the appointment was a well-grounded source of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means at my command, from the then existing chaos.

Without descending upon the feelings, principles and motives which prompted me, suffice it to say, that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor. In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, endeared by the strongest earthly ties, and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented, at the best, but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of its history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination.

Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within herself to meet the exigencies of the time. The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the Courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave my word to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed and needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, I have resorted in every emergency for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is no matter of astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or responsible post in our own or any other country, and escaped censure. I should have been very weak and foolish indeed, had I expected to pass through the fiery ordeal unscathed, especially as I was required, if not to come in conflict with, at least to thwart evil machinations, and hold in restraint wicked passions, or rid the Territory of many lawless, reckless, and desperate men.

Besides, it was impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well-disposed persons, without becoming the object of mistrust and abuse. While from others, whose sole object was notoriety, personal advancement, at any sacrifice of the general good and at every hazard, it would have been ridiculous to anticipate the

meed of praise for disinterested action; and hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official conduct, or however beneficial its results, I do not marvel that my motives have been impugned, and my integrity maligned. It is, however, so well known, that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors to a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial honors, were and are themselves the aspirants for those high trusts and powers, and foolishly imagined that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high-flying hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of my motives or desires, I have the proud consciousness of leaving this scene of my severe and anxious toil with clean hands, and the satisfactory conviction that I have not penetrated the inmost recesses of my heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my executive functions, I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however humble or exalted. I have eschewed all sectional disputations, kept aloof from all party affiliations, and have alike scorned numerous threats of personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have acted than the merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done, at all times and upon every occasion, regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearless of consequences. Occasionally I have been forced to assume great responsibilities, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no special interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents, while it is quite evident that others were influenced almost entirely by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging in surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are entrusted not only with the guardianship of this Territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present suppose.

You should, therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in hostile array

against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, the East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that, even early as the days of our first President, it was agitated by ambitious aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now, and in this Territory!

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of WASHINGTON been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time, create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially is the history of republics."

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand I perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveler pursues his way unharmed over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans living in our midst have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares. Laborers are everywhere at work—farms undergoing rapid improvements, merchants are driving a thriving trade, and mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations. Real estate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedent, until in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated. Whether this healthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors or not, it certainly has occurred during my administration. Upon yourselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs. Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit, which, if permitted to obtain the mastery, must lead to desolation. Watch closely, and condemn in its infancy, every insidious movement that can possibly tend to discord and dissension. Suffer no local prejudice to disturb the prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these, turn a deaf ear, as did the Savior of men to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a united band of brothers, bound together by a common tie. Your interests are the same, and by this course alone can they be maintained. Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be made light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and merciful Providence.

To you, the peaceable citizens of Kansas, I owe my grateful acknowledgments for the aid and comfort your kind assurances and hearty cooperation have afforded in many dark and trying hours. You have my sincerest thanks, and my earnest prayers that you may be abundantly rewarded of Heaven.

To the ladies of the Territory—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the honest settlers—I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pious prayers have not been raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances of confidence in the policy of my administration failed to exert a salutary influence.

And last, though not least, I must not be unmindful of the noble men who form the Military Department of the West. To General PENNINGTON, and the officers acting under his command, I return my thanks for many valuable services. Although from different parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with sectional prejudices, I know of no instance in which such prejudices have been permitted to stand in the way of a faithful, ready, cheerful and energetic discharge of duty. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of universal commendation, and presents a bright example for those executing the civil power. The good behavior of all the soldiers who were called upon to assist me, is, in fact, deserving of especial notice. Many of these troops, officers and men, had served with me on the fields of Mexico against a foreign foe, and it is a source of no little satisfaction to know that the laurels there won have been further adorned by the praiseworthy alacrity with which they aided to allay a destructive fratricidal strife at home.

With a firm reliance in the protecting care and overruling Providence of that Great Being who holds in His hands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid farewell to Kansas and her people, trusting that whatever events may hereafter befall them, they will, in the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, be so directed as to promote their own best interest and that of the beloved country of which they are destined to form a most important part. JOHN W. GEARY.

LECOMPTON, March 12th, 1857.

Squatter Sovereignty Again.

We gave, a short time since, all of James Buchanan's views of Squatter Sovereignty, which appeared on the face of his Inaugural. He leaves us to infer that he believes the ultra Southern views on this subject, namely, that Slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes, really dodges the question of popular sovereignty as it now affects us. All he does say is, that when we come to form a State, we can do so and so, but leaves us in entire ignorance, except, as we say, from inference, as to what his views of our popular sovereignty powers are, as a Territory. He affects to forget that Slavery is now here, and that this institution has the same effect upon the body politic which a cancer has upon the human frame—it eats its way to the vital parts and finally kills it. Unfortunately Northern and Southern political doctors disagree about this matter, and as Dr. James Buchanan intends to agree with both sides, if possible, the question comes up, "Who shall decide," &c. We are influenced in believing that he intends to agree with both sides, if possible, by the following reasons:

1. Because he has appointed as Secretary of State, Gen. Cass of Michigan, who claims to have been the father of Squatter Sovereignty. Out of respect to the opinion of James Buchanan, we will call Gen. Cass the discoverer, because the Inaugural says it is "a principle as ancient as Free Government itself." But although Gen. Cass is the reputed discoverer of this doctrine, he has in his senatorial career entirely ajured it in practice. When the people of this Territory sent their Free State Constitution to Congress, he shirked the grave responsibility of being its champion, and wished to avoid even the appearance of evil, when requested to present it. When we petitioned for redress of grievances, Gen. Cass forgot his long-life-thought doctrine, and voted against us. Yet Gen. Cass is the representative of Squatter Sovereignty at the North, and hence he became Premier.

2. Because he has appointed Jacob Thompson as Secretary of the Interior. Jacob Thompson is a Mississippian, and is the same individual who introduced into the Cincinnati Convention resolutions denying and ignoring the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty as dangerous to the South and her institutions.

In the mean time it might be well for the people of Kansas to frustrate the designs of the self-styled "National Democracy" to make Kansas a Slave State, for it must be evident to all, that President Buchanan will acquiesce in this action, and even sustain them in it, if there is the least shadow of his doing so without compromising his position as a Union-preserving man. Our faith in the ultimate success of Freedom in Kansas, as our readers well know, is based upon the large preponderance of Free over Slave emigration, and in the prudence and wisdom of the people now here. Congress has adjourned without doing anything for us, and hence we must, as heretofore, depend entirely on ourselves. No one can foresee what may occur before the beginning of the next session, and when we consider that the complexion of the House is adverse to Freedom, no new hope lights us onward. Let us take the declarations of the Inaugural for what they are worth, always remembering their source, and that though Freedom here "is happily a matter of little importance" to Mr. James Buchanan, it is of the highest importance to us, socially, morally, intellectually and politically, not to speak of its influence upon our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

Kansas Correspondents.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune of March 7th says, concerning the Geary meeting at Lecompton of Feb. 19th. "I have been informed that the anxiety to have a majority of those present at the meeting to favor the Governor was so great that he, or somebody about the executive office, contributed some \$40 for carriage hire, and Mr. Brown of the Herald of Freedom contributed \$5 to the same laudable object."

Mr. Brown of the Herald of Freedom had a reporter there; and also, a friend of the reporter's from this office accompanied him. Mr. Brown paid \$5 towards the expenses of carriage hire. We presume the report of the meeting in the N. Y. Tribune cost no less. Why not say that Mr. Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune "contributed \$5 to the same laudable object?"

Communications.

Tribute to whom Tribute is Due.

ELI THAYER AND ORIGINATED EMIGRATION.

BOSTON, March 21, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.—Fame is a very pretty bubble to contend for or bestow; but to render exact and equal justice to all men without regard to their social, political or religious distinctions, should be the aspiration and the conduct of every one, everywhere and always—the private citizen as well as the public historian. Give every man his due, even if it is necessary to present him with a cipher! But, if he merits more, it is unjust to withhold it.

It is thought, by the friends of free Kansas here, that in the chapter of Kansas History, published in the Herald of February 28th, you have, perhaps, and most probably without designing it, failed to do justice to the originator of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. I will briefly state the facts which are advanced to support this opinion.

You say, speaking of the Nebraska Bill—"After the passage of the bill, the party of freedom immediately organized for the purpose of giving information to the country of the act now passed, and also of adopting the only remedy remaining in the hands of the people for the correction of the evils which had been inflicted by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

So monstrous were these assumptions, and so subversive of honor and justice was this act considered, that the people of the free States made arrangements for securing against those rights which had been so rudely torn from them. Resolutions were formed to come to the Territory—to reside upon its soil, and thus take possession of the domain so wisely dedicated to Freedom from the foundation of the Government. The first Society in order for this purpose was formed in Washington, D. C., in June, 1854, of which J. Z. Goodrich, of Mass., was elected President. It was styled the Union Emigration Society."

Again—"Other companies were formed under various names, but all having in view the same general object. The American Settlement Company in New York, and the Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts were the most distinguished for their activity and success."

No general plan ever originated from a general conception. An earnest and wide-spread desire for some plan, in practical affairs, is not desirable only, but necessary for its speedy and successful success; but the plan itself, if the emergency is a novel one, has always come, and always does and always must spring from the brain of one man only.

It is to Eli Thayer, that men accurately informed of public opinion in Massachusetts and the other Northern States at the epoch you refer to, tell me, more than to any other person, or party of freedom, that the Free State party is now indebted for its existence.

I was in Georgia, at the time, and well remember the indignant outburst of the planters when the plan of organized emigration was announced—Northern opinion I had no means of ascertaining; and write, therefore, from oral and printed testimony only. After the passage of the Nebraska Bill, there was a wide-spread feeling of indignation against a man who was so practical plan to defeat its evident and most infamous purposes. No plan, however, except the inadequate remedy of ordinary emigration was publicly suggested, until Eli Thayer, at that time a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, obtained a charter for the Emigrant Aid Company—the first Association of that name; which was passed, without a single dissenting vote, by both branches of the General Court, approved by the Governor in April, and accepted by the incorporators on the 4th of May, 1854.

The mere fact of the passage of the Charter, and the public discussion of the plan at that time, a member of the N. Y. Tribune justly named it "the defiant spirit it manifested, the enthusiastic support it immediately received—the yells of indignation it instantly called out from the slaveholders and their Northern allies—by arousing the hopes of the people of the Free States, and re-awakening the dormant element of our national character, which had been dormant, more or less, since the Mexican war, did more to save Kansas, by turning emigration there, than all the speeches of all the orators in Congress and out of it—than all the articles, fiery and innumerable, which the Dredford Dwarf of Illinois, by his Nebraska Bill, had occasioned."

Our political literature—which had become a literature of despair—was transformed into a literature of exultation and triumph. The plan of freedom, originated by Mr. Thayer, was published in the N. Y. Daily Tribune of May 29, 1854, warmly commended by that powerful journal, and immediately endorsed and responded to, by money and letter, from influential citizens, as the files of that journal will amply testify. From its editorial article on this plan (published May 29), these sentences are extracted:

"Such in brief, is the plan offered to the earnest and philanthropic men of the Free States who desire to prevent the spread of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and to secure the early admission of those Territories into the Union as Free States. To all those who are anxious to do something in the present crisis to repair the wrong just committed at Washington, it opens a wide and hopeful field of effort. Here is abundant opportunity for all who have money to invest or a heart to labor in the great cause of freedom. The scheme strikes us as singularly well adapted to secure the objects in view. Properly managed, and in the hands of discreet and responsible men, it cannot fail to accomplish the noble and generous purposes at which it aims, and at the same time it promises to return to every contributor all of his original outlay, with a handsome recompense for its use. From this plan thus briefly shadowed forth, we entertain a confident hope of the most satisfactory results, and cordially commend it to public attention."

From an editorial article, in the next evening paper, the extract is quoted:—"The plan of freedom proposed in yesterday's Tribune," (I ought to state that the Editor, in his previous article had quoted Thayer's Report incorporated upon by some of our best and best-disposed citizens on a private preliminary meeting will be immediately held in furtherance of its suggestions. The great mission of colonizing Kansas and Nebraska with a free population, will, we are confident, secure a general and hearty co-operation throughout the Free States. The alacrity with which the first suggestion is responded to in the city, and the tenor of the letters we are receiving from these points, testify unmistakably to the profound interest that exists on the subject in the public mind, and the unusual willingness to embrace a scheme promising such wide and beneficial results. The organization of a powerful association, of large capital, to aid in the cause of human freedom, is a step in a new direction of philanthropic effort, which may well enlist the sympathies of the unselfish and benevolent, not only of this country but of all mankind. In view of the monstrous wrong that has been perpetrated, the heart of every man who has one spark of humanity in his bosom must be stirred as with the sound of a trumpet by the suggestion of a remedy so simple, so comprehensive and so practical."

"We should thus thank our readers by adding considerations in detail, at this important crisis in our National history, to induce them to engage in this great work before us. The duty to be done is rather to aid in giving the machinery it is proposed to set in motion a proper direction. The great labors of the world have been performed by association. Aid Societies for the spread of the bible and the diffusion of christianity, and other varied combinations for benevolent objects—all demonstrate the immense power of well directed associative effort. If it be our duty to spread christianity over the world, it is a precedent obligation resting on us to prepare the waste places of the earth for its reception. But what sort of christianity can be spread over a land cursed with human slavery. This indicates the importance in which we hold this new association for the spread of liberty. Let it grow and expand till it shall become the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to the lovers of freedom all over the earth. Its first aim is to secure Kansas and Nebraska as free States. But when these are redeemed from the perils that now encompass them, the society will advance upon objects of even a wider scope. Controlling the direction of the great stream of European emigration—which office it should aspire to and may certainly reach—its opportunities for good will be co-extensive with the continent. Clothed with the moral power, enjoying the confidence, and wielding the pecuniary resources of the whole body of anti-slavery men in the North, which may now be reckoned as constituting nineteen-twentieths of the population, its onward course must be irresistible and its ultimate triumph will all the new Territories of this Republic are occupied by populous free States."

In view of these facts, therefore, and of many others which it is unnecessary to advance, it is thought hardly rendering praise to whom praise is due, to say, as you say in your history:

Resolutions were formed to come to the Territory—to reside upon its soil and thus take possession of the domain so wisely dedicated to Freedom from the foundation of the Government. The first society in order for this purpose was founded in Washington, D. C., in June, 1854, of which J. Z. Goodrich, of Mass., was President. Truly,

JAMES REDPATH.

Letter from Vermont.

BARNARD, Vt., Jan. 27th, 1857.

EDITORS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

GENTS:—Snow, snow, snow; covering houses, fences, bridges; filling ditches; drifting everywhere—now greatly impedes the progress of humanity in Vermont.

But the Herald of Freedom manages to get over the drifts and regularly appears, a most welcome visitor. Compelled by imperative duty to be absent from Kansas for a time, I eagerly scan its teeming pages to find what those rebels are about who make so much commotion in the world.

Old Vermont, you know, is "all right on the question. She always was. It is the best State to be kept in, but Kansas is the best place, which to live. I am spending most of my time speaking to the people about Kansas, with a view to promote emigration. I tell them it is the best country west, and I am satisfied that there will be a large emigration from here in the spring, of the right kind. These emigrants may unite their strength and colonies, or they may go in detached squads; but, be assured, Vermont will send her proportion in the spring.

Inclosed is another list of subscribers, and I shall send more soon. Deeming this the very best instrumentality for hastening emigration and promoting our cause, I embrace every opportunity to get a subscriber. I think friends should endeavor particularly to get your excellent paper into hotels, reading rooms, &c.

The greatest difficulty I find in restraining my indignation at those schemers who say "Kansas will be free. I always knew it would. All this agitation has been for political effect." I find a few such men, strange to say, but they are regarded by the honest portion of the community much as the torres were in revolutionary days; but some strong arguments are being put into their mouths.

These repeated "Exposures," and "Public Statements," cause much rejoicing among our enemies and sorrow among friends. None but one who has resided in Kansas can understand how a people who are so united in time of danger can get so by the ears in times of peace. I understand that it is not the people, and that, as Mr. Deitzler has said, these statements are usually the effect of "spite, spleen, or jealousy." Where, as in Kansas, all power—which is of the people—is yet with the people, having never been exercised by the appointed representatives of the people, each man is a sovereign, and considers himself bound to pass judgment upon all public acts. The ultimate result of this will be a race of independent, fearless thinkers; but the present result is a very free circulation of opinions about men and their actions. Hence, public men of Kansas certainly should expect to be well abused. There are many who had rather kick two men down hill than help one up, and such characters catch the unmeaning hint of an idle moment, magnify it to a mountain, and lo! we have a well authenticated story. A good man will live down calumny, and be stronger for it; a knave cannot escape his deserts.

One exposure leads to another, nobody is enlightened, the public is deluged, and the question will soon be seriously asked, "Are there honest men in Kansas?" In the club at Hanover, N. H., are several who desired to see a statement of facts from Mr. C. A. Pease, of Lawrence, in relation to himself and what he had seen. They said anything from him would not be disputed by the epilogists for Rufianism in Hanover. Will Mr. P. favor them? Truly, yours, for Kansas,

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Town on the Missouri.

DELAWARE CITY, K. T., Feb. 24, 1857.

MR. BROWN,—Dear Sir, I am certainly true that Delaware City, so far as natural advantages are concerned, is one of the best points on the Missouri river. It has a landing that cannot be excelled; it is nearer to Lawrence and other points on the Kansas river for sixty miles back, than any other town on the Missouri river; it is surrounded by a good country, and must, from its location, secure a large portion of the trade of the Delaware Indians. If we had a few enterprising men to take hold with us, our place would soon become an important one. We wish to call your attention to this way, and if you know of a company of Eastern men who wish to locate at a good point, send them here.

We will offer liberal inducements, or if they wish to invest money in the purchase of property, we can secure for them a large farm, perhaps one half our town at very reduced rates.

The settlers of surrounding country, some are Free-State, some Pro-Slavery. We are determined, however, to cultivate friendly relations with all, to let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, and act in politics as he pleases. Rest assured, Dear Sir, that this is our position, and that this position will be maintained. Advise some of your business men to come and look at our place; they will find it to their interest, and we will show them if you could come along with them.

This place is four miles nearer to Lawrence than is Leavenworth city, and a much better road for a road. It certainly would be the largest of your people to make this their shipping point, and we will make it their interest to do so.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DICKET.

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The greatest difficulty I find in restraining my indignation at those schemers who say "Kansas will be free. I always knew it would. All this agitation has been for political effect." I find a few such men, strange to say, but they are regarded by the honest portion of the community much as the torres were in revolutionary days; but some strong arguments are being put into their mouths.

These repeated "Exposures," and "Public Statements," cause much rejoicing among our enemies and sorrow among friends. None but one who has resided in Kansas can understand how a people who are so united in time of danger can get so by the ears in times of peace. I understand that it is not the people, and that, as Mr. Deitzler has said, these statements are usually the effect of "spite, spleen, or jealousy." Where, as in Kansas, all power—which is of the people—is yet with the people, having never been exercised by the appointed representatives of the people, each man is a sovereign, and considers himself bound to pass judgment upon all public acts. The ultimate result of this will be a race of independent, fearless thinkers; but the present result is a very free circulation of opinions about men and their actions. Hence, public men of Kansas certainly should expect to be well abused. There are many who had rather kick two men down hill than help one up, and such characters catch the unmeaning hint of an idle moment, magnify it to a mountain, and lo! we have a well authenticated story. A good man will live down calumny, and be stronger for it; a knave cannot escape his deserts.

One exposure leads to another, nobody is enlightened, the public is deluged, and the question will soon be seriously asked, "Are there honest men in Kansas?" In the club at Hanover, N. H., are several who desired to see a statement of facts from Mr. C. A. Pease, of Lawrence, in relation to himself and what he had seen. They said anything from him would not be disputed by the epilogists for Rufianism in Hanover. Will Mr. P. favor them? Truly, yours, for Kansas,

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Town on the Missouri.

DELAWARE CITY, K. T., Feb. 24, 1857.

MR. BROWN,—Dear Sir, I am certainly true that Delaware City, so far as natural advantages are concerned, is one of the best points on the Missouri river. It has a landing that cannot be excelled; it is nearer to Lawrence and other points on the Kansas river for sixty miles back, than any other town on the Missouri river; it is surrounded by a good country, and must, from its location, secure a large portion of the trade of the Delaware Indians. If we had a few enterprising men to take hold with us, our place would soon become an important one. We wish to call your attention to this way, and if you know of a company of Eastern men who wish to locate at a good point, send them here.

We will offer liberal inducements, or if they wish to invest money in the purchase of property, we can secure for them a large farm, perhaps one half our town at very reduced rates.

The settlers of surrounding country, some are Free-State, some Pro-Slavery. We are determined, however, to cultivate friendly relations with all, to let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, and act in politics as he pleases. Rest assured, Dear Sir, that this is our position, and that this position will be maintained. Advise some of your business men to come and look at our place; they will find it to their interest, and we will show them if you could come along with them.

This place is four miles nearer to Lawrence than is Leavenworth city, and a much better road for a road. It certainly would be the largest of your people to make this their shipping point, and we will make it their interest to do so.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DICKET.